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TWO CENTS.

HUNS LAUNCH GREAT ATTACK ON 65-MILE FRONT; AMERICAN AND FRENCH TROOPS MEET THE BLOW

BATTLE RAGES DESPERATELY: GERMANS CROSS THE MARNE IN FACE OF A WITHERING FIRE

Pershing's Men Counter At- MARNE IS CROSSED NEW OFFENSIVE'S tack and Break Up Advance in Region of Vaux.

PRESENT BATTLE LINE LONGER THAN IN TWO EARLIER DRIVES

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY ON THE MARNE, July 15, 1:40 p.m.-Reports from Vaux this afternoon indicate that the Americans had advanced their line in this region in the face of the determined enemy attack. The advance extended a distance of approximately 700 yards, but the Americans subsequently withdrew to their original line for strategic reasons. Twenty-eight Germans were taken prisoner in this sector.

The American barrage here broke up the enemy waves and drove them back in confusion.

After a wait of thirty-three days since they were haited in their plunge toward Compiegne, along the west bank of the Oise, the Germans at dawn today launched a new phase of their mighty offensive by attacking from Chateau Thierry to Maison de Champagne, north of Massiges and far east of Rheims, over a front about sixty-five miles In length.

Latest reports from the battlefield state that the Germans have crossed the Marne at several places. This probably refers to the reaches of the Marne between Chateau Thierry and Dormans,

AMERICANS BREAK UP ADVANCE.

American troops are engaged in the battle in this particular region and reports say they are "handling the enemy well." They broke up the German drive in the Vaux region, west of Chateau Thierry, by dashing counter attack.

Reports show that so far as the length of line is concerned in the region of Jausgonne, on the the present drive is the greatest of the year. At first it was be- Marne. Reports up to 10:30 o'clock lieved from the French war office statement that the line was about fifty miles in extent, but apparently the report from Paris Measurements of the line where fighting is known to be going on, however, show that it is 105 meters, or 65.1 miles long. attack against the Cambrai front on March 21 was over a front of fifty-five miles.

Terrific Artillery Fire.

Test night a terrible artillery fire was loosed against the allied lines from Chateau Thierry on the west to Maison de Champagne and Massignes to the east. For hours the entente allied lines were under a tempest of the most tremendous character. Not only was the actual battle area under bombardment but towns and cities far behind the lines were made targets. for great ten and twelve inch projectiles were fired from what appears to be naval siege guns brought up behind the German positions.

been rumored that the resumption of which have heretofore ben considered limit of the present battle, is thirtyat a safe distance from the front.

the Picardy sector, toward Abbe- the important cities of Rheims, late in June, has been quiet for the allied forces. since the offensive launched on the Aisne on May 27 came to a stand- reported from the front has occurred

This line, of which Rheims may b considered the keystone, was chosen for the reason that information might that it was less strongly held than

Thus it might be reasonable to exbe overpun there at a smaller exthe lines where the allies are known

to be very strong.

The Germans hold the north bank of the Marne for a distance of about wenty miles east of Chateau Thierry runs down the valley of the Vesle river to the village of La Pompelle, where it turns eastward and runs in one miles west of Verdun.

These rumors proved to be true.

Located back of the allied line east
of Rheims is the railroad which sup-German main effort to be loosed plies the French forces at Verdun and against the line from the Marne to the the Americans at St. Mihiel with food Aisne, north of Chateau Thierry, in and supplies. In this sector, too, are ville, or father north, in the Lys Epernay and Bar le Duc, all three of sector, against the channel ports which are important supply centers Along this line the allies have been for the allied forces. The railroad daily improving their lines and pre- was interrupted to some extent by paring for the new drive. But the the German advance to the Marne be Germans chose a sector which, ex- tween Rheims and Chateau Thierry, a surprise attack around but it is still a very important artery

The only other fighting of momen East of Rheims and north of on the Villers-Bretonneux sector, in Chalons there has been but little fight- front of Amiens, where the British

U. S. TROOPS IN THICK OF BATTLE ON MARNE

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE MARNE, July 15, 8:40 a.m.—The violent attack against the American wherever it was available. When the

violent attack against the American positions west of Chateau Thierry, cans swarmed out and met the atscially near Vaux.

lent bombardment of high explosives and gas shells throughout the night. (Continued on Tenth Page.)

BY ENEMY FORCES | ROUTE SURPRISES

London Believes Detaching of Expected New Drive Would Rheims Immediate Objective of Germans.

SITUATION WELL IN HAND, BRITISH FORCES MASSED REPORTS FROM FRONT SAY

LONDON July 15 .- The Germans have crossed the Marne at several places in their offensive begun this morning, according to advices received

to be in the Champagne. The advices

attack began on a front of thirty

fensive began in the region of Vaux, after a bombardment with gas and Exchange Telegraph Company's advices from Paris. The American ar-tillery replied with barrage fire. There was also a heavy bombardment this morning, the Exchange's advices

The immediate objective of the ermans, it is considered here, probaly is to detach Rheims by attacking a both sides of it and capturing the lils, which would protect their right ank on a further advance south-

Paris Reports of Fighting. PARIS, July 15 .- A new offensive by the Germans was begun last night in the region between Rheims and the

in the region between Knelms and the Argonne.

The struggle is proceeding on a front of about eighty kilometers (approximately fifty miles).

On the front between Chateau Thierry and the Main de Massiges the Germans attacked this morning, the war office announces. The French are meeting the shock of the enemy attack with energy and the battle continues. The statement follows:

"After violent artillery preparation the Germans attacked this morning from Chateau Thiery as far as the Main de Massiges.

Paris Hears Big Guns.

The inhabitants of Paris and the suburbs, says the Matin, heard violent artillery firing in the early hours to-day. The sky toward the east was constantly lit up as if by a great constantly. It up as it by a great blectrical storm.

Those who were on the boulevards of the midnight listened to the cannon-ade, while small groups gathered on the high points of the city to watch the distant heavens. The noise of the bring was particularly loud in the southern part of the city.

The sector of the battle line near-est Paris is that west of Chateau-Thierry, about forty-five miles east-northeast of the French capital. American and French troops are bar-ring the German pathway there.

whole.

AT ELECTRIC PLANTS

Tred

in

LYNN, Mass., July 15.—Work at the local plants of the General Electric Company was hampered today when employes to the number of 10, 600, according to the leaders estimates, walked out, in compliance with a strike vote taken Saturday night. Between 12,000 and 13,000 are employed in the several factories. The strike was called for increased pay and changes in working conditions, although no definite demands had been formulated. The men are not unionised. The company is engaged upon important war contracts.

Whole.

Extensive employment of naval guns for long-range bombardment of, the allied rear positions suggests that it was the time required to bring up and plane these weapons that held up the Berman drive.

The new battle line runs clear around Release this fifty-mile sweep from Chateau Thierry, where the first and second American divisions are involved.

The new battle line runs clear around Release the foreign commission of the Saturday night. Between 12,000 and 13,000 are employed in the several factories. The strike vote taken Saturday night. Between 12,000 and 13,000 are employed in the several factories. The strike vote daken Saturday night. Between 12,000 and 13,000 are employed on the several factories. The strike vote taken Saturday night. Between 12,000 and 13,000 are employed on the several factories. The strike vote taken Saturday night. Between 12,000 and 13,000 are employed in the several factories. The men are not unionised. The company is engaged upon important war contracts.

Big Guns to Harses.

Urugasy Credit in Waited and the company is engaged upon important war contracts.

Uruguay Credit in United States. BUENOS AIRES, July 14.—Plans have been perfected for the opening of a credit in the United States through the federal reserve bank of 20,000,000 Urugusyan gold pesos, according to reports from Montevideo. The ar-rangement will be similar to the one recently made by Argentina.

AT SEVERAL POINTS MILITARY EXPERTS

Be Aimed at the Channel Ports.

ON THE FLANDERS FRONT

Germans have selected the road to Paris, judging from early reports the violent activity which began dawn today.

surprise to many military here, who believed that the Germans would seek to make the channel ports the objective of their new sibility of the Germans March 21, wherein attacks the small likelihood that, with the the northern allied line would b

Use of the great naval guns form the

Use of the great naval guns form the nearest approach to a novelty disclosed in the early reports of today's fighting, and their employment hardly can be termed a surprise.

The argument for a likelihood of a resumption of the drive north of Amiens has been that the military advantage to be gained, therefore, far outweighed the boon to the enemy if Paris were captured. But about Paris there are extensive munitions works and the invasion of that territory, aside from the taking of Paris itself, would mean a considerable though by no means decisive blow to the allies.

If the Germans determine to expen

2,000,000 British at Front.

Extent to which British man power as been added to the allied forces on rench soil was indicated recently by dispatch stating that 2,000,000 Brit-

a dispatch stating that 2,000,000 British soldiers now are in France. Probably a small proportion of these are not combatants.

It is considered possible that the purpose of the present action is to widen further the Aisne salient by the reduction of Rheims and the forcing back of the whole southern extremity of the 1918 battle area.

Rheims Reduction Vital.

A previous attack on Rheims was halted in its tracks by French and Italian troops, and that place is now the center of a greatly increased assault. In some quarters this was taken to mean that reduction of the Rheims salient is regarded as vital to the success of the German enterprise as a whole.

Extensive employment of naval guns for long-range bombardment of the allied rear positions suggests that it was the time required to bring up and place these weapons that held up the Ferman drive.

The new battle line runs class.



Takes Kem on White Sea and Advances; Appeal Made to People.

TONDON, July 15.-American an

roki, the Russian bolshevik' authori-

ties having withdrawn to Nirok. lied forces have issued an appeal to the population on the Murman coast requesting help against Germany and

Finland.

It is declared that the Murman coast is Russian territory, under the protection of the entente powers.

M. Tchitcherin, the Russian foreign minister, has addressed a note to Great Britain demanding that the British detachments on the Murman coast be re-embarked without delay, says a Central News message today from Amsterdam, relaying a Moscow dispatch.

the Arctic ocean to the extreme north
of Russia. On this, coast there are
several harbors which are free from
to call the year round and are connected by rail with Petrograd.

More firces are being sent, and the
local polulation is co-operating with
the troops which have aiready arrived
to defend these railways.

Meanwhile the Germans are making a
desperate attempt to secure the control
of the Murman coast. They need the
harbors for submarine bases now that
Zeebrugge has been closed and Ostend
rendered of little value, while the British mine fields make it even more difficult for their submarines to reach the
attantic.

The total German force in Russia is Atlantic.
The total German force in Russia is
thirty-two German and fifteen Austrian
divisions, composed mainly of old and
inferior men. This force is spread over
a vast aera from Petrograd to the Black

The object of the bombardment by heavy artillery is to harass the movement of supplies and reinforcements to the danger points, and the careful preparation of the enemy may mean that he is ready to keep up the assault for days or wacks in the effort to drive through.

Just where the main force of the attack will fall is not clear. The aper of the German advance on the Aisne front is at Chateau Thierry, where the American ist Corps now holds the left flank of the new battle line. Presumably, the main objective in this assault is some place to the east of that point, which lies on the direct road to Paris.

Biant and in all stands on the Murman coast. The extent of the German coast. The extent of the German coast. The extent of the German menace in Russia is fully realized in menace

GEN. LANGFITT CHOSEN SIBERIA IS GIVEN CHIEF ENGINEER ABROAD

Appointee at One Time Had Charg of Water System Here; Studied Great Falls Project.



MAJ. GEN. W. C. LANGFTT. (Harris & Ewing Photo.)

by the Associated Press.
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, July 14 .- Maj. Gen. William C. Langfitt has been appointed chief engineer of the American expedition

Gen. Langfitt served in this city for here. At one time he was in comfrom Amsterdam, relaying a Moscow dispatch.

Bail Connection With Petrograd.

LONDON, July 15, British Wireless
Service.—At the express request of the Russians considerable allied forces are now on the Murman coast, which is on the Arctic ocean to the extreme north of Russia. On this coast there are several harbors which are free from locall the year round and are conditions. mand of the engineer school and de

garded as the standard authority today.

Gen. Langfitt also was identified with the early development of East
Potomac Park into a great playground
and the plans for the reclamation of
the flats of the Anacostia-river.

He was born in Virginia in August,
1860, but was appointed to the Army
from Ohio. He was graduated No. 2
in the class of 1883 at the U.S. Milltary Academy and assigned to the
Corps of Engineers.

He was chief engineer on the staff
of Gen. Barry, commanding the army
of pacification in Cuba in 1996.

Early in the present war he organof pacification in Cuba in 1996.
Early in the present war he organized a regiment of engineers and went to Erance in command of them in one of the early expeditions. That his services "over there" are appreciated is shown by the fact that he has since risen to the grade of major general in the National Army.

WESTERN WAR FRONT

This is part of a colloquy which night while the six-week recess

So for a month from the 16th of August, the Senate puts itself in such a situation that it cannot do anything except debate prohibition, no matter what may happen on the western front, and no maton the western front, and no mat-ter what may happen in this great crisis and this great emergency." Senator Thomas of Colorado— "Mr. President, let me ask the senator if he does not think pro-hibition is more important just now than anything that may hap-pen on the western front?" Senator Johnson replied that he was unable to arrive at that view.

A WAR MINISTRY

Recognition of Horvath Gov ernment Urged Upon the

> commander of the anti-bolshevik lied council at Vladivostok. The peas

LONDON, July 15 .- The claims of the

wo rival Siberian governments-Hor-

By the Associated Press.

PEKING, Saturday, July 13.—The British, French and Japanese ministers to China have strongly protested to Gen. Horvath, the anti-bolshe-vik military commander, who has formed a temporary war cabinet for Siberia, asking him to withdraw his dictatorship proclamation on the ground that it is unwise and untimely. The proclamation, the ministers say, is calculated to cause a situation which may impede the movement of the Csecho-Slovaks, which movement at the present time is all important. Gen. Horvath is requested to reply to the diplomatic protest.

NO POTASH MONOPOLY;

NEWS BLOW TO HUNS

AMSTERDAM, July 14.—Discovery that Germany does not hold a world monopoly on potash comes as a blow to innumerable economists who repeatedly have assured the Germans that the fatherland could impose its own terms of peace because the world, and especially America, was bound to come to Germany for fertilisers.

Fruits Would Be Valueless.

The bread and butter of her masses and the power of the German nation to recuperate after the war would depend upon it. The central powers might go on fighting for years and might even acquire a few miles more each year on the western front, and fight even acquire a few miles more ach year on the western front, and for the world was ready to declare you of the morle against the central powers of the world against the central powers and the stricts of militarism would be one which may important cities, but unless the rest of the world was ready to declare you of the world was ready to declare you of the morle against the central powers the fruits of militarism would be one which may important cities, but unless the rest of the world against all important cities, but unless the rest of the world against all important cities, but unless the rest of the world was ready to declare to few world was ready to declare to few world By the Associated Press. PEKING, Saturday, July 13.—Th

own terms of peace because the world, and especially America, was bound to

come to Germany for fertilisers.

The government has just presented a report to the reichstag containing the warning that Spain has unexpect-edly entered the market as a large producer of potash, and the German mine owners are urged to organize their forces to meet the new situs-

tion.
Germania says: "Our supposed independence as regards the fixing of our ewn prices is gene."

U. S. NOT IN CECIL'S WAR-END BOYCOTT

Nation Has Not Committed Itself to Economic Union Against Foe.

PROBABLE PROCEDURE

BY DAVID LAWRENCE. Copyright, 1918, by the New York Evening Post Company.)

Lord Robert Cecil's statement that s susceptible of the interpretation that self to a post-bellum policy of trade discrimination, but the fact is that

by the United States government. arrangement, but it is well that there les of the central powers, of just

Lord Cecil quoted aptly from Presi-

or an overthrow at least of the present rulers.

Apparently President Wilson has thought the same way, for he said in his December 4 speech that the barring of Germany from the economic alliance would result in such a situation which "would in the very nature of things sooner or later cure itself by processes which would assuredly set in."

two rival Siberian governments—Horvath's and Derber's—are discussed in a series of dispatches from the Harbin correspondent of the Daily Mail, who strongly supports Lieut. Gem. Horvath and urges the allies to give him recognizion and aid.

In a telegram dated July 7 the correspondent describes as an extremely important development "the formation of a thoroughly representative Siberian governmens under the auspices of Gem. Horvath, whose association with it is a guarantee of its title to stand for the Siberian population."

Would Force Change.

This has been construed to mean that the German people, when they saw the effects of their government's stubborpness, would force a change and compel the establishment of a includes the most prominent figures in the commercial, industrial and agricultural life of the Siberian continent and must not be confused with the government of autoaomous Siberia otherwise known as the Derber government from the name of its leader.

The Derber government lasted less than one day, being dissolved brusquely by the bolsheviki, and it has since lived in a railway car at Harbin, plaintively seeking recognition from the allies. On the other hand, the Horvath government promises to be acceptable to nine-tenths of the population of Siberia. The correspondent asys that Gen. Horvath is a man of acceptable to nine-tenths of the population of Siberia. The correspondent asys that Gen. Horvath is a man of acceptable to nine-tenths of the population of Siberia. The correspondent asys that Gen. Horvath is a man of acceptable to nine-tenths of the population of Siberia. The correspondent asys that Gen. Horvath is a man of action, and, though not immune, to criticism, may be confidently recommended to the good offices of the allies.

Allies Protest to Horvath.

By the Associated Press.

PENING Saturday Inly 13. The

Fruits Would Be Valueless.

Effect of an Allowance

But so long as there is no practical alliance or union, Germany will be-lieve that she will not be injured after the war. That is why Lord Cecil's reference to the existence of an ecoreference to the existence of an economic association will tend to focus attention on the necessity for revealing in comprehensive terms to the German people just how binding are the greements at present in exist
Continued on Tenth Page.